

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8. The Black Crook.  
AMBER THEATRE—8.15. Die Schenckschuppe.  
BLUET THEATRE—8.15. A Texas Steer.  
CARNegie—8.15. A Texas Steer.  
COLUMBIA THEATRE—8. Blue Jean.  
DAILY THEATRE—8. A Lesson in Love.  
EDEN THEATRE—8. The World in Wax.  
EMPIRE THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8.15. The Wolf.  
GARDEN THEATRE—8.15. The Post and Puppets.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
HARRISON'S THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
HOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8.30. A Trip to Chinatown.  
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8. Vaudeville.  
LIVE OAK THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
PALMER'S THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
STAR THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
TONY PASTORS THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
FIFTH STREET THEATRE—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.  
67TH STREET MUSIC HALL—8.15. The Girl I Left Behind Me.

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## Business Notices.

ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.  
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FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The law requires that a cent postage stamp be placed on every copy of the Daily Tribune sent by mail to foreign countries. This postage must be paid by the subscriber. Remittances.—Remittances should be made by check or draft on New York City. Cash in advance. Note: If sent in a registered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1893.

## FOURTEEN PAGES.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Belgian Government has called out all the militia; there is fighting between the Belgians and the Germans in the streets of Antwerp and other places. A compromise proposal regarding the Hull strike has been drafted by representatives of the two sides; it will be submitted to the Federation and the unions today. Mr. Göttsche spoke in the House of Commons on the Home Rule bill. The Serbian ex-regents and ex-ministers are charged with having misappropriated 2,400,000 francs; the Liberals are moving against the new government. Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of London. The island of Zante was again visited by most destructive earthquakes.

Domestic.—Five British warships, a Dutch cruiser and a French cruiser, joined the fleet at anchor in Hampton Roads. The new cruiser Detroit developed a speed of over nineteen knots in her trial off New-London; the contract called for seventeen knots. The Mechanics' Savings Bank and Trust Company of Nashville, Tenn., made an assignment, caused by the defection of its cashier. Several hundred employees in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha and other places went on strike. America's latest locomotive, the John Bull, started for the Chicago Fair, drawing two old-time passenger coaches.

City and Suburban.—An enthusiastic meeting in favor of the affiliated clubs of the City Club was held. The Argentine manufacturer Nueve de Julio arrived here. The Duke Veragua and his party, after visiting a photographer, called upon Archbishop Corrigan and later, inspected charitable institutions of the Roman Catholic Church. Stocks were depressed on the financial uncertainties and gloomy cable advices; a rally followed when the withdrawals of gold for export were learned to be moderate, but the market closed with renewed weakness. Money on call, 4 1/2 per cent.

The Weather.—Forecast for today: Fair, slightly warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 40; average, 44.3.

Speaker Sulzer played the autocrat in characteristic fashion last evening, and heard some whole new truths in consequence. He seems to have forgotten all about his pledges and promises. If there is a continuance of the work he indulged in at the opening of the last week of the session, there can be no orderly transaction of business at all. What are the rules for, if not to be obeyed? And of all men the Speaker should show most scrupulous regard for the rules adopted for the government of the body over which he presides.

There have been marvellous advances in rail-roading in sixty-two years, but yet they divide somewhat in view of the journey to Chicago now being made by the first locomotive that ever drew a train of cars on this side of the Atlantic. The value of the John Bull as a relic is undoubted. That it is still capable of doing honest work and running at thirty miles an hour is truly surprising. The old engine is having a royal progress on its way to the Fair, and will be a feature of most interest among the millions of products of man's skill and ingenuity that will be displayed there.

Tammany is steadily strengthening and solidifying itself. Witness, for example, the new law providing for an attorney to the Department of Street Improvements in the Annexed District, at a salary of \$5,000. This unnecessary official is named by the Corporation Counsel, who can remove him at will. Hence his loyalty to the Wigwam is assured. If a bill now in the Governor's hands is signed, Mayor Gilroy will have the appointment of the members of the Board of Electrical Control, and will, of course, Tammanize that branch of the municipal machine, which ought of right to be abolished. Tammany has both eyes on the main chance, and will lose no opportunity to tighten its grasp on the helpless city.

Another illustration of the methods of some policemen in this town was supplied in Judge Martine's court yesterday. The Judge quickly made up his mind regarding the truth of the case, and denounced the policeman involved. Henry Welsh, in good set terms, Welsh charged that a negro had assaulted him, but the facts disclosed showed that in reality he had assaulted the negro without the slightest

provocation. Judge Martine warned the policeman that he would report him to the Police Commissioners, and advised the negro to proceed against Welsh. For the protection of the public and in the interest of justice this case ought to be followed up both at Police Headquarters and in the courts.

The new cruiser Detroit made a fine record on her final speed trial in the Sound yesterday. For nearly four hours she steamed at a speed averaging above 19 knots an hour, and when the tide allowance is deducted her average will still be nearly 18 knots and a half. The contract requirement was a speed of 17 knots. The contractors will make a neat profit as the result of yesterday's good work, which was a fair test of what the Detroit can do under favoring conditions. That she was not spurred is shown by the fact that her highest speed was being made at the finish.

## TAKE THEM AT THEIR WORD.

The declaration of Mr. Russell Sage, speaking for the Manhattan Railway Company, that the terms upon which the Rapid Transit Commissioners have agreed to permit an extension and multiplication of the elevated roads are unsatisfactory is not likely to astonish anybody familiar with the history of that corporation. Mr. Sage says that 5 per cent of the net receipts is altogether too large a price to pay for the privileges which it is proposed to confer upon the Manhattan Company, and intimates that this condition must be considerably modified before he will consent to accept the Commission's proposition. As we understand Mr. Sage's view of the matter, the company ought to pay nothing whatsoever to the city until it has divided among its stockholders a dividend of 8 per cent upon its profusely watered capital, after which a share of the surplus income might be surrendered to the taxpayers with some semblance of propriety. Mr. Sage doubtless represents accurately the feelings of his associates in the Manhattan management—or at least what they want the public just now to suppose their feelings to be. Yesterday's quotations may suggest to suspicious observers the thought that possibly some persons were willing to increase their holdings of Manhattan stock if they could get it cheap enough. At all events, it was suddenly knocked down eleven points in a very heartless manner. If it should now turn out that Mr. Sage and his associates, upon further consideration of the Commission's terms, were able to see them in a more favorable light, and on the whole were not absolutely opposed to accepting them, provided, of course, that no better terms could be obtained; and if, in consequence, Manhattan stock should go up eleven points, or even a little higher, we suppose that cynics would say disagreeable things, as is their wont.

This course would be exceedingly painful to Mr. Sage and his associates, and therefore we venture to suggest to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, as an easy and advantageous way of preventing a distressing possibility, that they withdraw their offer to the Manhattan Company at once and offer at auction the franchises within their power of disposal. There is every reason to believe that ample capital would respond promptly, and that an independent company would be organized to build and operate new elevated roads. It would of course be necessary to change the proposed routes to some extent, so as to establish a separate system; but that could be done without much difficulty. The result of such a change of plan would be a strong and salutary competition with the Manhattan Company, and an assurance of genuine rapid transit in the near future. Mr. Steinway has already pointed out the practicability of this course, and we hope that he will formally recommend it to his colleagues at to-day's meeting of the Commission. Mr. Sage and his associates have been treated with remarkable, not to say excessive, consideration hitherto. It is high time that the claims of the community received solicited attention.

The managers of the Manhattan Company have been accustomed for so long a time to do as they please that they may find it hard to believe that they owe anything to the public in return for the enormous privileges granted to them. If so, there is now an excellent opportunity to enlighten them on this subject. They protest, through Mr. Sage, that 5 per cent of their net receipts is an exorbitant charge upon the new franchises which have been offered to them. The Commissioners ought to take them at their word and bestow these favors upon others who will appreciate them at something like their real value.

## THE RAID AGAINST BUFFALO.

The vaulting ambition of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, and of the other Democratic bosses who control the Legislature at Albany, evidently has overlapped itself. The outrageous conspiracy against home rule in Buffalo which they put through last week has aroused intense indignation, not only in that city but throughout the State. Nor is the indignation confined to one political party. Reputable Democrats, to their credit be it said, are as outspoken in their condemnation of the flagrant outrage as the Republicans. "So far as this city is concerned," says "The Buffalo Courier," "Democratic principles and the Democratic party have been betrayed by the Democratic delegation at Albany as unmistakably as the Democracy of New-York City was betrayed at Albany by Boss Tweed." So impressed is "The Albany Argus" with the iniquitous character of the measure that it insists it must be repealed, and tells the Governor that he must recommend its repeal "unless the Democratic pledges of home rule are to be made a laughing-stock of the State." "The World" of this city characterizes the bill as "legislation by bunco," and unites with "The Argus" in a demand for its repeal. "The Brooklyn Eagle" pronounces it "a disgrace to the Legislature, the Governor, the Democratic party and the people of the State." The citizens of Buffalo irrespective of party gave vigorous expression to their righteous wrath at a meeting held yesterday, which was presided over by a distinguished Democrat, a grandson of DeWitt Clinton.

The fact that Republicans and Democrats make common cause against monstrous wrong is most gratifying. It attests a healthy state of public sentiment. Clear-headed, honest-hearted men, whatever their political differences, owe it to themselves, owe it to popular government, to stand together when one of the people's fundamental non-partisan rights is assailed. The citizens of Buffalo and of the State are confronted with such an emergency at this time. The bill is a knife at the throat of home rule. It is a cold-blooded attempt by sneak legislation to subvert the will of the people of Buffalo, and that, too, for the sake of adding to the malign power of Sheehan and his crowd. Now what is Governor Flower going to do about it? Is he going to stand by the outrage or will he see that it is redressed? He affixed his signature to the scandalous job in haste. But unless he proposes to stand irretrievably disgraced in the eyes of all New-Yorkers whose opinion is worth having, he will not suffer the session to end without calling for its repeal. Let him call, and

call loud enough, and he can accomplish his purpose.

Whatever the Governor may do, the bill ought to make shipwreck of Mr. Sheehan's political prospects, at least so far as Buffalo is concerned. For certainly he has demonstrated to his fellow-citizens that in him Buffalo has a traitor to her own interests. A man who does not hesitate to employ his power and influence as Lieutenant-Governor for the destruction of the home rule principle in his own city is his enemy, and as such Buffalo ought to treat him. He has earned permanent retirement from public station, and it is to be hoped that he will get it.

## "SCHOOLBOY EPISODES."

It seems hard that a young man who happens to be hard pressed for money and wants to get married cannot steal a horse and buggy upon the impulse of the moment and then sell it and afterward serve a term in prison for grand larceny without having it thrown up at him when later in life he becomes a statesman and is animated by a noble ambition to serve his fellow-men as a Commissioner of Street Improvements. Yet this is what has happened in the case of Mr. Jacob Seebold right in this very town. Mr. Seebold feels aggrieved that such things should be. He occupies the position of "Tammany leader" in the district, and this fact alone is sufficient testimony as well to his moral qualities as to his abilities as a statesman. He says himself that the transaction referred to was a mere "schoolboy episode," and it is not believed that he would now steal a horse and buggy anywhere, even if he found it unhitched. It seems to him like carrying it a little too far to throw up at him a "schoolboy episode" of that trifling character when he wants to serve his fellow-men in a public office.

Mr. Seebold's feeling about "schoolboy episodes" is quite general. Here was a man who wanted to be a member of Congress a year and a half ago, who had had a "schoolboy episode," who stole a man in the back, and emptied the contents of his revolver into him as he lay helpless on the floor. It was nothing but a "schoolboy episode," but would it be believed, when this schoolboy's name was proposed as a candidate for Congress the "episode" was brought up against him, and there was so much said about it that his party felt compelled to "pander to the better element" and humiliate him in his noble aspirations by refusing him the nomination? This, too, in a "safe district." However, it was in some measure made up to him later by an appointment on a municipal commission. He might just as well have been sent to Congress, for it is not believed by any of his friends that if he were in Congress he would repeat the "schoolboy episode" on his fellow-members. That is, if they treated him nicely.

Then here's the case of Senator Roach, of North Dakota. He had a "schoolboy episode," in which he stole \$64,000 and ran away. While he was away the statute of limitations was running with such smoothness and rapidity that he had almost before the officers of the bank he had robbed were aware of it he was out of reach of the law. The next they knew he appeared as a Democratic United States Senator. And would it be believed, there were Senators in that body—Republican Senators—for it seems to be Republicans who are always making a fuss over these "schoolboy episodes"—who threw it up at him and said he was not proper company for honest men? But they were rebuked by that Christian gentleman Daniel W. Voorhes, who referred them to the Senator on the Mount, and told them that the meanest thing that could be done by a human being was to twist a statesman with his "schoolboy episode."

It will presently come to pass at this rate that whenever a new Democratic Statesman comes to the surface the first question asked will be in what State prison he served his "schoolboy episode."

## FEELING AT HOME.

It is barely possible that if the Democratic party had been organized upon the plan of the social club, and governed by the rules concerning the admission of members which are enforced in these associations, our esteemed contemporary "The New-York Times" might not have walked into it so easily and unceremoniously as it did one morning last week. Had there been the strictness observed in this case that is usual in clubs it is not unlikely that the attention of the town would not have been entirely engrossed with a single case of blackmailing. Fortunately for "The Times" it had only to walk in, say "Here we are, brethren," and begin "joshin' round." We gave our neighbor our congratulations upon its announcement. It was frank and outspoken, and exhibited in a high degree what is known as "the courage of one's convictions." The Honorable David Bennett Hill was not more impressive upon that momentous occasion when he carried a Brooklyn audience off its feet by the startling statement almost identical in terms with that of "The Times": "I am a Democrat." We are bound to say, however, that the sensation produced by the newspaper was hardly equal to that effected by the statesman. There was less applause. What there was was less ungracious; more subdued and thoughtful. The reason for this is not very clear, but it is a fact to be recorded.

Having congratulated our neighbor upon its advent into the Democratic household, and the easy and confident manner of its entrance, we take further pleasure in congratulating it upon its finding itself so at home in the family. Its manner is as free from embarrassment or restraint as if it had been inside the party for years. The frankness with which it speaks of the "blackleg trick" by which the Democratic Legislature passed the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor's Buffalo Police Commission bill may seem to its new associates a rather unusual demonstration on the part of a new member, but they will appreciate it better when they reflect that this sort of criticism is never indulged in on the eve of an election or when there is anything at stake, and that the effect of it hitherto has always been to strengthen the party ultimately by furnishing a sort of escape-valve for grumblers and kickers when grumbling and kicking do no harm. It may sound a little strange to hear the latest comer into the party talk about the Democratic Government being "the dupe" of the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, and its inability to say anything "that would either awaken his shame or improve his morals," but it is only a sign that "The Times" is feeling very much at home and at its ease.

There may be objections in some quarters to its reference to leading Democratic statesmen as "blackguards" and their organization as "the Hill-Murphy-Sheehan machine," but they will disappear when it is considered that "The Times" will be all the more useful to the "blackguards" and the "machine" when its help is really needed, because it has so freely criticized them. When it says that Mr. Cleveland's dilatoriness in making appointments in 1885 "brought upon the State of New-York a train of evils that has ravaged it like a poisonous disease ever since," it com-

how seems to convey the impression that Mr. Cleveland's first Administration was not the unmixt good which "The Times" represented it to be before the last election. But it must be remembered that there's a vast difference between the conditions before election and after. As a Democratic newspaper our neighbor is doing uncommonly well. It seems very much at home.

## DEMOCRACY AND FINANCIAL DANGERS.

It is supposed by many that President Cleveland would be only too glad to have some financial trouble befall the country, because it would justify the urgent appeal made in his behalf to Democrats of the last Congress, and would support him in appealing to the next Congress for proper legislation. But such an impression must do the President injustice. His relations with business men and business interests are such, and his knowledge of the effects of financial disorder upon the condition and happiness of the millions is so full, that he must be a man of exceedingly callous heart to regard with any satisfaction a serious monetary storm. Nor could he be indifferent to the political influences which such a calamity would be likely to have, since it would tend powerfully to drive Democratic voters, especially at the South, over to the Populists.

It is probably true that the President has been advised by leaders of his party who have made careful investigation that there is no chance of getting useful legislation on monetary questions from the next Congress, unless the state of financial affairs changes the minds of men. It is also probable that he has been advised by some whose financial forecasts he regards with much confidence that monetary disturbance can hardly be averted longer than next year, if it does not come this year, unless the uncertainty about silver coinage is in some way removed. If he has based his calculations on these beliefs he may not unreasonably conclude that a disturbance would be less severe if it should come without another year's delay, and that it might in that case come soon enough to drive a Democratic Congress into sensible and honest action. If he also considers that a Congress hostile to him would almost certainly be elected in the midst of a financial disturbance, but might be more favorable if he should first succeed in getting legislation to start the country on a safer monetary basis, he would have some reason on his side.

The political future for years to come might easily turn upon the arrival or postponement of a financial disturbance. For a large proportion of Democratic voters at the West and South are so closely in accord with all the most dangerous notions of the Populists that a transfer of their allegiance and their votes might be suddenly produced by almost any event of great public interest, such as a reaction in business. No doubt it is also true that many Republicans at the West and South lean toward the same heresies. But they have heard something of sound doctrine, and should be better prepared to understand the causes of any reverse. To the Populists and to many Democrats it is likely that any industrial or financial disorder will appear to be the consequence of President Cleveland's adherence to the Wall Street idea, and nothing would be more natural than for them to express their dissatisfaction by defeating Mr. Cleveland's party and his friends.

It is conceivable that the Democratic party may in this way be so broken and weakened that no believer in honest money, no one who seeks the true prosperity of the country, will see any hope except in strengthening the Republican party. It is even conceivable that the Populist element, whether called Democratic or not, might succeed in electing a majority of members in the next House, so that nothing but the President's veto, and a Republican minority in the Senate aided by some Democrats, would stand between the country and most ruinous legislation. Like other shallow heresies, this is certain to die out before long, and perhaps all the more speedily if it gets force enough to be compelled to put its ideas into definite form. But if trouble should come in business and finance during the Administration of President Cleveland it is likely to damage his party severely.

## SOME PLAIN WORDS ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

At the risk of wearying the reader, we shall embrace the present occasion to make our annual spring remarks to the Central Park authorities on the subject of their arranging so that the children may ride one of the elephants. The folks we want to weary are so much that they will test out one of their carefully preserved elephants and give the children a chance. We may never succeed, but we propose to speak up on every occasion as long as spring remains a climatic phenomenon, and elephants exist and water runs down hill. Of course, everybody knows that the Park people have only themselves to blame for this thing. If they hadn't promised elephant riding for the children, it is probable that we would never have said a word about it. But they did, two or three years ago, with a great flourish of official trumpets, and got the expectations of childhood raised to a high pitch, since which time they have offered nothing in the riding line but the same old stationery donkeys and spiritless goats. Nor have they scarcely whispered elephant since. Once we got them into making the lame excuse that Snyder was too busy, but our language was so plain on the point of hiring more Snyders that they have never said another word. The fact is, they know they are guilty, and that there is nothing which they can say. They stand at bay between the devil of their own elephants and the deep limitless sea of The Tribune's rolling eloquence.

The important fact must not be lost sight of that there are in the Park elephants which are already broken to ride. It is not as if the superintendent had to teach an unwilling animal. Breaking an elephant must be highly unsatisfactory business, and we would not blame any man for shrinking from it. It is hard enough, sometimes, to accustom a horse to the saddle, but a horse, even a wild brute, cannot reach up and take his rider off, set him down on the ground and walk away with a dignified trot. It was Somebody, the great English wit, who, when his horse kicked about till he got his foot in the stirrup, simply remarked, "Very well, if you are going to ride, I will get down"; but if his horse could have taken him off and set him on a milestone and trumpeted a couple of barrels of water from a neighboring ditch over him it is doubtful if his wit would have stood by him.

If we mistake not, it is the Park elephant called Alice which is at home with the howdah. The gentle Alice, we suspect, longs for the exercise which the carrying of a score of laughing children about the grounds at a leisurely pace would give. Now she gets no exercise at all beyond eating peanuts and scattering hay on her back. Just what sort of a mental and physical wreck the able Park managers think a self-respecting elephant will be at the end of a five or ten years' course of peanuts internally, with frequent external applications of hay, we do not know. The only genuine exercise the elephants ever get is, about once a year, when the workmen get it into their heads to take the elephants out for a move some small building and take one of them out to push it along with his head. If they would only take their biggest elephant on a long walk around the Park and let him butt over almost every second bronze statue he came to they would not alone be exercising him, but they would also be making him worthy to be president of the Society for the Promotion of Better Art. Still

the managers do nothing of the kind, but year in and year out let Alice and the other elephants stand there scratching peanuts and haying their backs. Our language is strong, but this is no time to mince words and call a spade a mechanical appliance for the furthering of various agricultural and horticultural ends. We repeat that the elephants stand idly scratching despicable peanuts, while they lay their backs with worthless hay.

Elephant riding for the children must come in Central Park. It is inevitable. Sleeping goats and fixed donkeys no longer satisfy the children of the ending century. It is about as much sport to ride one of those donkeys as it would be to get behind Simon Bolivar, the Liberator, and shout Spanish at his east bronze horse. The Park Commissioners must make the lay off their elephants and bring them out and let them earn their peanuts and make the children happy.

## THE BELGIAN RIOTS.

To the assurance that under no circumstances whatsoever will the present Legislature consent to universal suffrage must be attributed the serious popular disturbances that are now taking place in Belgium. The debate on the revision of the Constitution in the sense of an extension of the franchise was brought to a close about ten days ago, and until then the working classes of Belgium, who, are practically speaking, without parliamentary representation of any kind, had retained a glimmer of hope for the recognition of their demands for that manhood suffrage which they have been taught to regard as the universal panacea for all their ills. As soon, however, as they realized the very limited character of class franchise which the Government and Parliament proposed to substitute for that now in force, they at once announced their intention of organizing a general strike throughout the country as a popular protest against the rejection of their appeal, and the riots reported in the cable dispatches of the last few days are the inevitable result of the situation thus created.

The masses are to a certain extent encouraged in the position which they have taken up by the knowledge that King Leopold himself is personally in favor of the concession of universal suffrage. For he is far too sanguine a monarch to wish to perpetuate a condition of affairs by which only 135,000 out of his 6,000,000 subjects are permitted to exercise the parliamentary franchise, the vast body of his people being cruelly debarréd from the ordinary rights of citizenship by reason of the mediocrity of their fortune.

Who said that Senator David B. Hill had not become a citizen of Albany in very good and true? We refer all to the fact that the Senator has just subscribed the sum of \$1,000 to a fund which is being raised for the purpose of promoting the city's prosperity. Would a man who was not a true and loyal Albanian do that?

Senator Endres, of Buffalo, is an interesting individual by a large majority. Questioned in regard to his vote on the infamous Buffalo anti-negro bill, he tells "The Evening News" of that city that the Erie County members in the Legislature "are not going to take orders from Buffalo any more." That is to say, when a bill affecting the city of Buffalo comes up Endres and his associates purpose taking their orders from Boss Sheehan. Of course, the Senator ought to have moved the previous question on himself before he opened his mouth. Everybody knew he wore the Sheehan collar. Then why say so?

President Cleveland opened a new chapter of the Diplomacy of Surrender?

The session of the Legislature at Albany will soon end. But the members ought not to go home before passing the bills which levy a five per cent tax on all the receipts of racing associations, and which provide for the examination of the books of these associations. Both of these bills are clearly in the public interest. Moreover, the jockey clubs do not deserve special benevolence from the State. The Board of Control, after making a great pretense of superior virtue, and excluding the Guttenberg rascals and the "Gloster" swindlers from the Board of Control, for a time, has now broken down the barriers, thrown open the gates, and extended a welcome to the vilest gangs which infest the turf. This is an inexcusable surrender to evil-doers, and has been brought about solely by greed of gain. It must leave the Board of Control seriously in the opinion of all decent people, and thoroughly disgust all honorable and upright turfmen. It simply means a tremendous triumph for the worst elements on the turf, and a free course for dishonesty and cheating on all the Eastern racetracks.

"The New-York World" thinks that the American flag should be saved from its "professional friends." That was what the South Carolina gentlemen said thirty-two years ago, when they opened fire upon Fort Sumter.

The Consolidation Commissioners are still hopeful, and declare that they will be ready for another campaign next winter. Doubtless the bill which they will send to the next Legislature will be drawn on the same lines as the one recently done to death in the Senate—that is, will provide for an expression at the polls of popular opinion on the question of union with New-York. It is to be hoped, however, that the next bill will be fairly drawn, and will not contain a trick similar to that embodied in the third section of the defeated measure, which authorized the Commissioners to proceed with their plan of consolidation without taking account of the result of the vote provided for. If there is a vote at all, it ought to be determining as regards each one of the several communities affected.

Governor Flower, after reading a high moral lesson to the Brooklyn ring in his veto of the consolidation of the Centennial celebration funds, is now content to become "a coparener."

Boston has earned the reputation of having cleaner streets than any other American town. It is a Democratic town. Why should not the officials of New-York and Brooklyn pay their tribute to Democratic administration by sending a joint commission to Boston to find out how the job is done? If we must have Democratic administration of our great metropolitan centers, why can we not have it in genuine Boston style?

Judging from what was said at the indignation meeting which was held in Buffalo yesterday, the citizens of that city are not thinking of changing its name to Sheehaville or Sheehanburg or Sheehano.

These lessons from not very remote history teach that triumphs are often achieved by one party as much through the blunders and divisions of the other as through its own good generalship and inherent strength.—The Rochester Union.

Assuming that this teaching is trustworthy, the Republicans of New-York ought to carry the State this fall by a rousing majority; for in addition to their own great strength they will be aided by the big blunders which the Democracy has been committing this year through its representatives at Albany.

Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan is sensitive—unusually so, it seems to us—regarding the bill which empowers two Sheehan Democratic officials in Buffalo to name the police commissioners of that city. It denies that the bill was "sneaked through" the Legislature, but surely he cannot pretend that it was passed openly and fairly, and Governor Flower admits that he was induced to sign it without a full knowledge of its provisions. It is one of the worst jobs of a session that has been extraordinarily fruitful of that species of legislation. Mr. Sheehan is defending the indefensible when he undertakes

to explain or apologize for this inexcusable partisan measure.

## PERSONAL.

The Rev. Hiram Brigham, who for thirty-four years has been laboring among the natives of the Gilbert Islands, had the satisfaction recently of seeing the printing of a Bible in the language of the Gilbert Islanders in the company of the Rev. George M. Allen, an American of the same denomination. He began the translation of the Bible for the benefit of the people in 1859.

Lieutenant James H. Frer, of the 17th Infantry, who is stationed at Delaware College, Newark, Del., as professor of military science, has been made assistant professor in civil engineering.

The Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons has just placed in its bronze bust of Dr. Abraham Brevies Jackson, the founder of the college and its first president, who died on November 12, 1892. The bust was modeled by Mrs. Ella Rankin Copp.

Immediately after the Canadian Liberal Convention at Ottawa, next June, Mr. Laurier will make a three months' tour of Ontario, addressing meetings in almost every constituency.

Alfred Mace, son of the once famous English prize-fighter, Jim Mace, has just closed a series of evangelistic meetings in Indianapolis. For twenty years he has been preaching. He came to America about four years ago.

Senator Culm, of Illinois, will contribute to the next number of "The Railroad Age" an article on "The Federal Control of Railways," and in the following issue George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Central Traffic Association, will make reply, taking issue with some of the Senator's positions. Mr. Culm has long been a member of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce, while Mr. Blanchard has had extensive experience as a railway officer, for years past, as the head of a great association of railroads.

The will of Mrs. Sara Newton Worthington, of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, who died recently, gives to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-York an acre of land in the Sawmill River Valley, lack of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, upon which the Worthington Memorial Chapel stands, and the trustees are authorized to use the grounds attached as a place of burial for the bishops of the Diocese of New-York. In cases where such burial may by the trustees be deemed advisable, she gives the sum of \$2,000 as an endowment fund, the income to be applied to the repair and maintenance of the chapel and the grounds attached.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A funny outcropping of Chicago's ambition is the title of its papers of always referring to this city as "New-York, N. Y." It just tickles a Chicago man to pretend that no one knows which New-York was meant unless the abbreviation of the State was given.

When you say that you were discharged from your former place for being too industrious? "Yes, ma'am." "That's very strange. What did you do?" "I went down in the cellar and dug and dusted the old wine label on the life."

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has just rendered a decision of great interest to all clabbies. It declares that the Boston and the Pickwick clubs, of New-Orleans, two of the most exclusive clubs for gentlemen in the city, must take out a regular bar-room license if they wish to stay open a year, and as here, as such a license is \$1,000 a year, and as the number of clubs in the city that will liquor is about 100, the city will derive a handsome revenue from this source.

SWEET CROTON.  
Flow gently, sweet Croton,  
Among the green trees;  
But not till you've cleaned up  
Your waters of disease.  
And found out the haunts  
Of the "Cudera Spillium,"  
And dumped on your necks there,  
To smash 'em, and kill 'em—  
We love the pure waters,  
Till bright, silver stream:  
But not till you've balled it  
With coffee and oil, and  
To kill off the germs  
Of the "Comma bacillus,"  
Which doctors all say  
Still lurk there to kill us.

Sweet Croton, don't dally  
With sewers and drains;  
And do not get "ripped up"  
With muds and filth, and  
But settle right down,  
And keep your head clear;  
And then, when you're done,  
You've nothing to fear.

But don't all our pipes, here,  
With poison be crammed,  
Then—then the plain truth is,  
You ought to be damned.  
—WITZ NIGEL.